

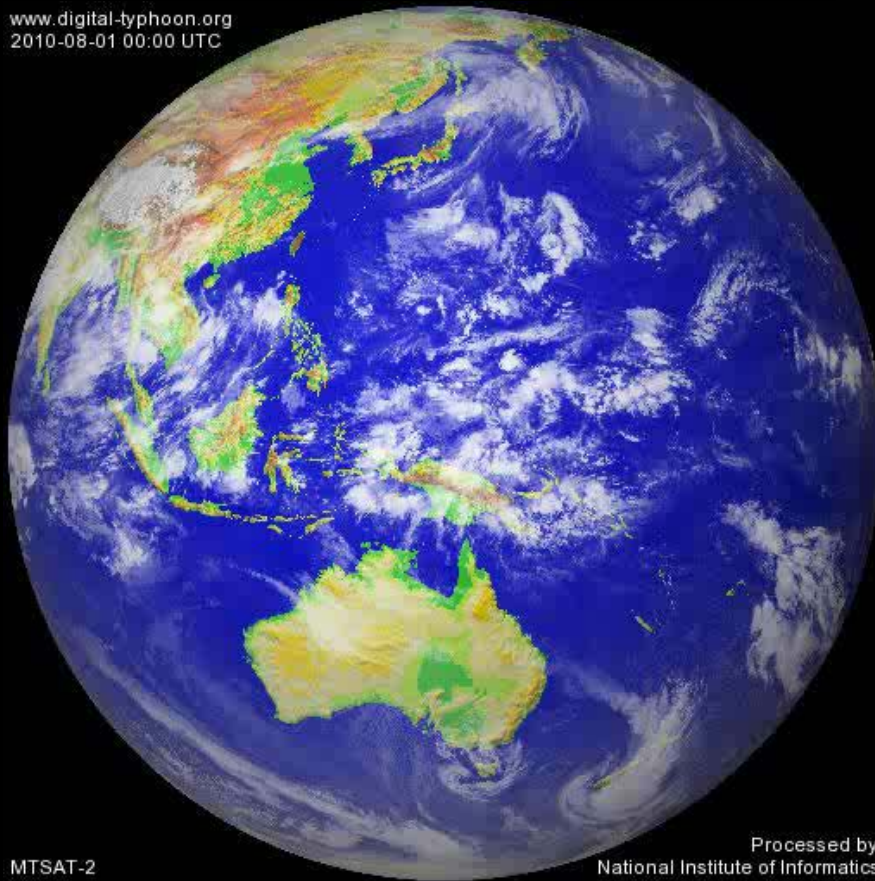
Long coastlines of maritime continent governing the global climate

Manabu D. Yamanaka (JAMSTEC / Kobe-U)

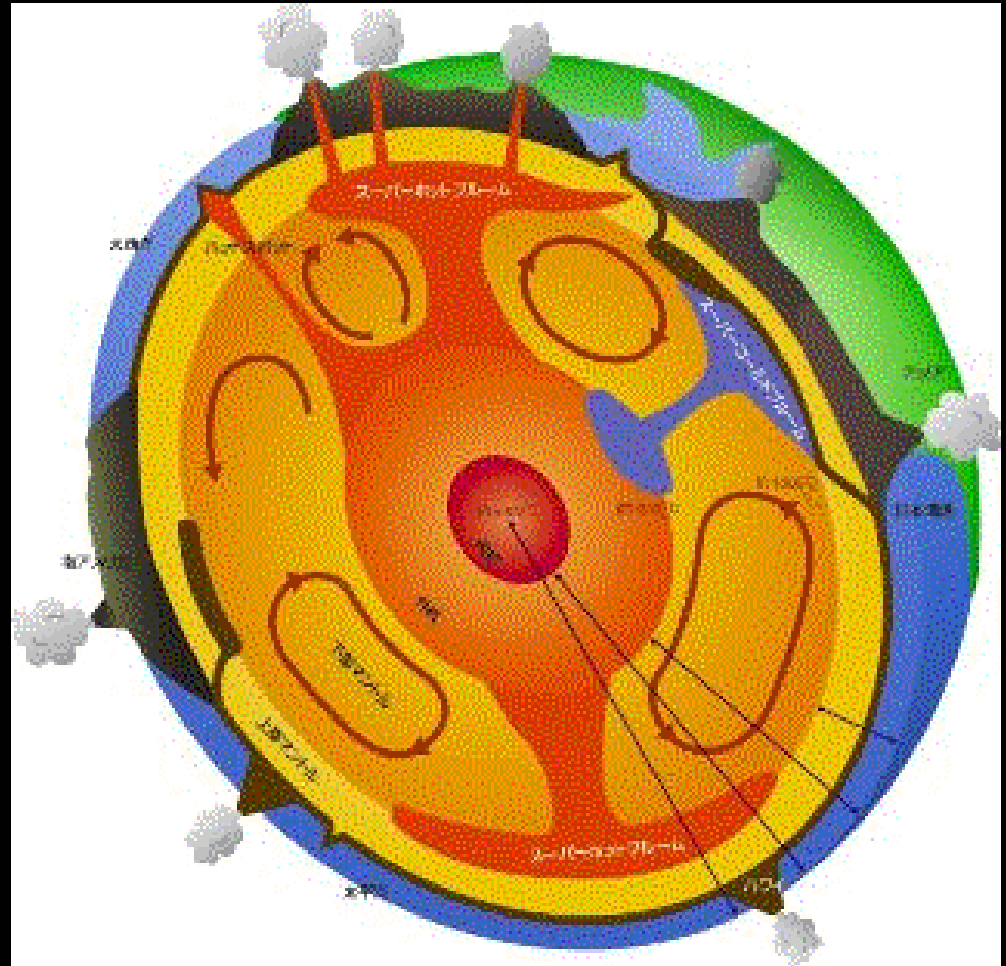
(Photo by Y. Kashino, near Timor)

Convection \leftrightarrow Uneven earth

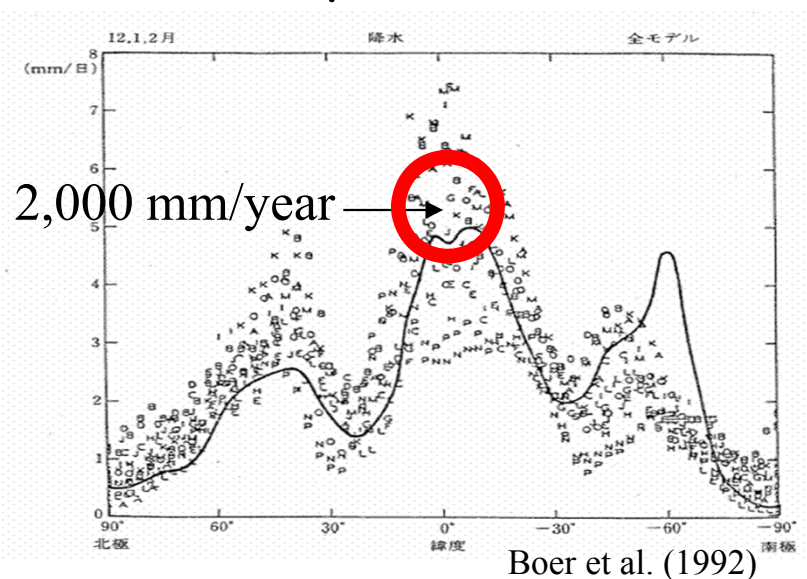
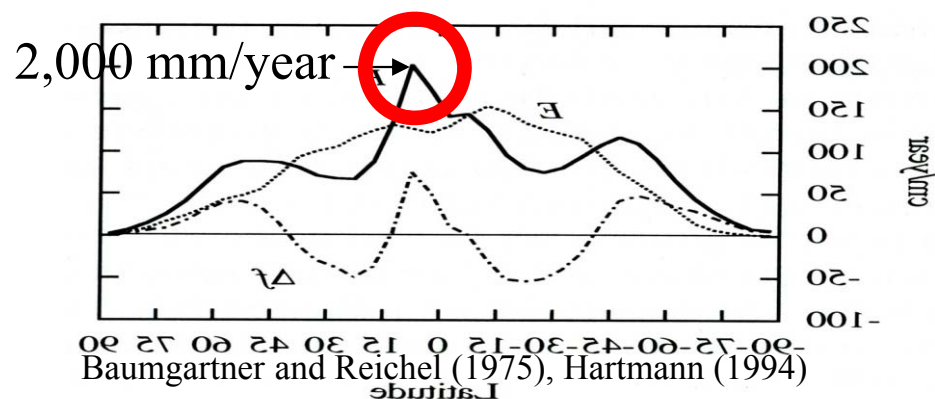
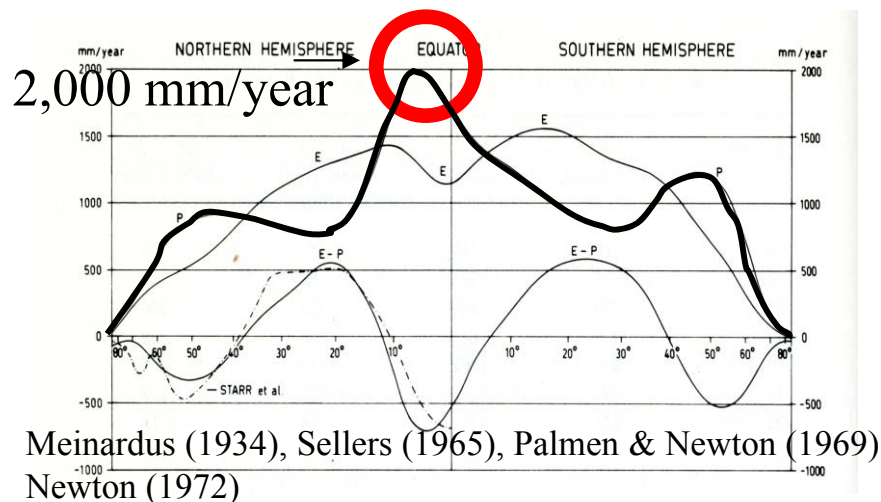
www.digital-typhoon.org
2010-08-01 00:00 UTC



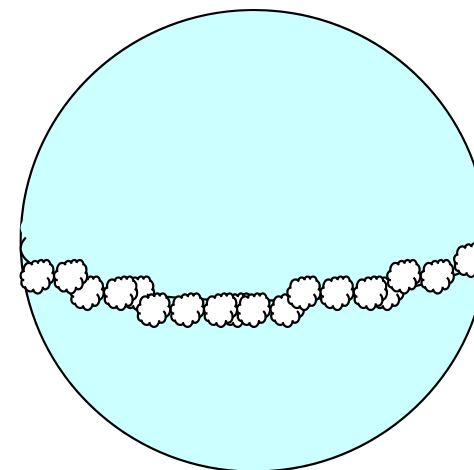
MTSAT-IR (August 2010)



(by IFREE/JAMSTEC)



Equatorial Cloud & Precipitation in Global Climate



2000 mm/year

\doteq 5.5 mm/day

if rainfall every day and everywhere

or

11 mm/day

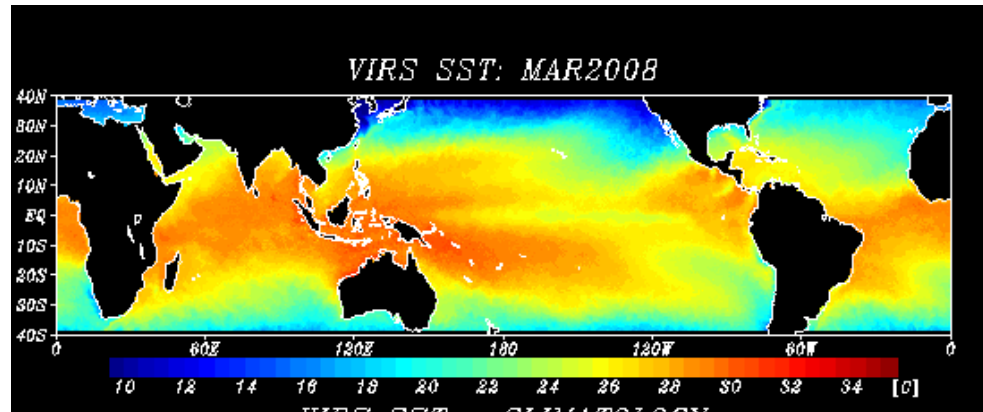
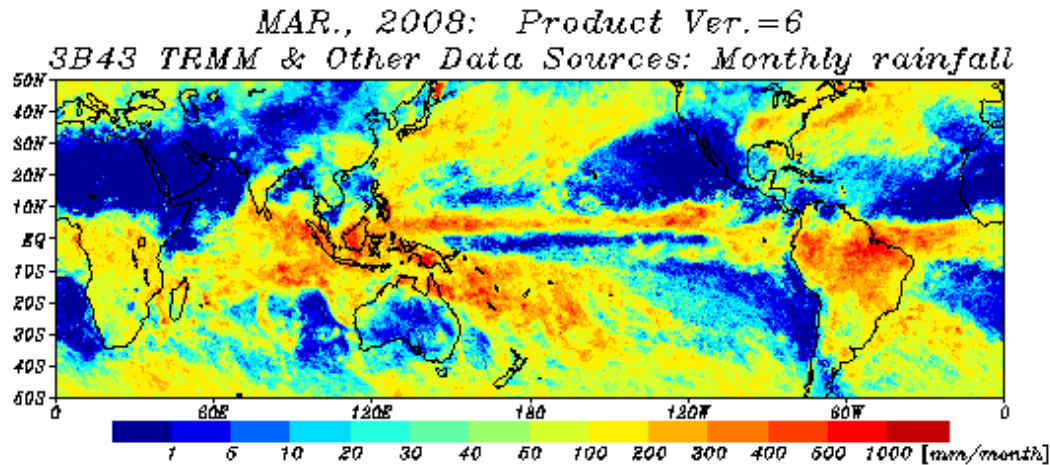
if 180 rainy days/year everywhere

or every day over a half area

or

.....

“Conditional Instability” paradox



Indonesian maritime continent:

- The most active convective clouds
- The largest rainfall

Why ?

Surrounded by “warm water pool”?

If so, why large rainfall does not appear over ocean but over land ?

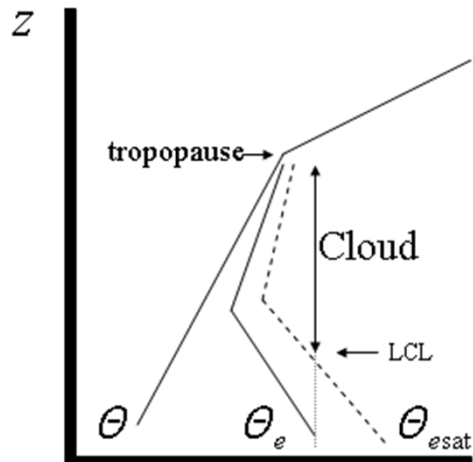
Land with smaller specific heat generates convection much easily?

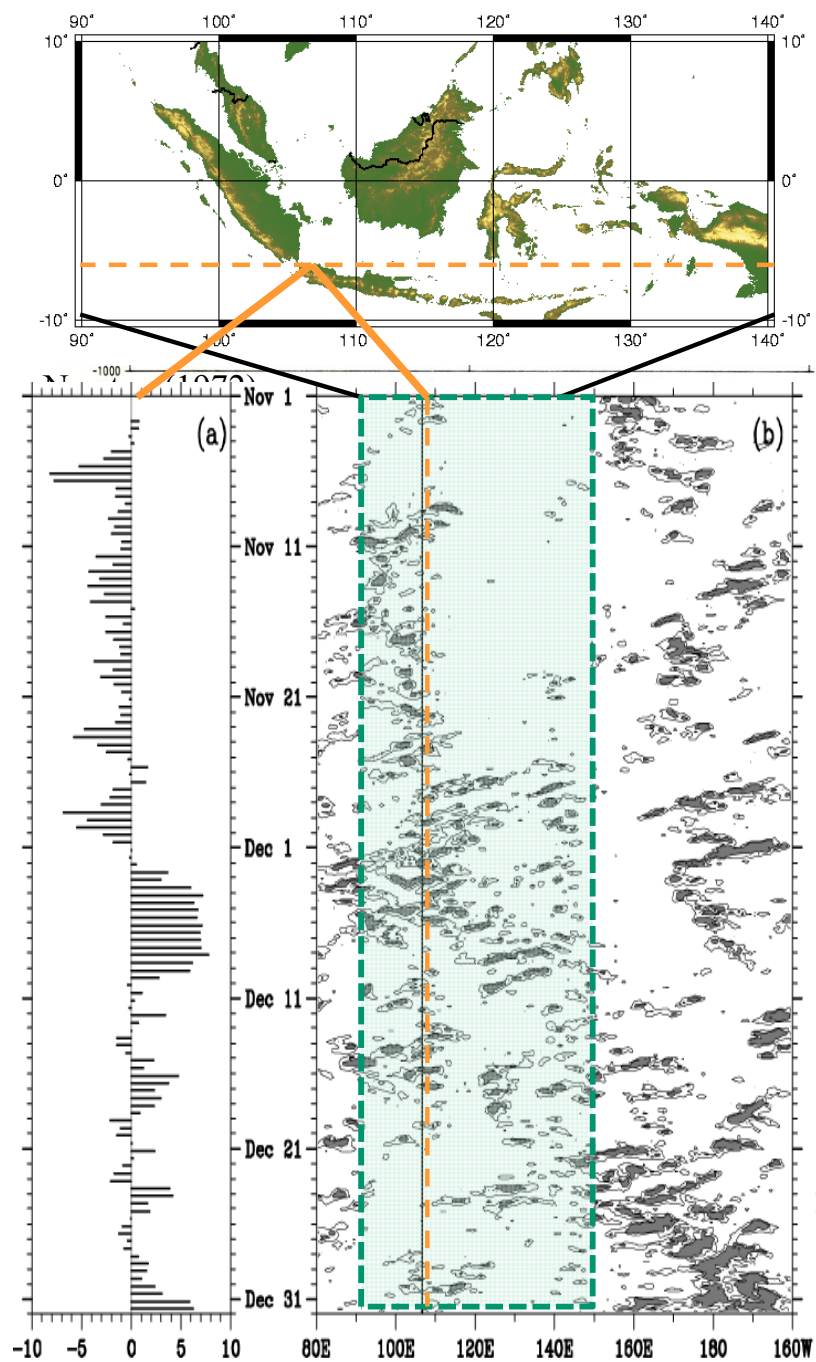
Again, why not Africa nor S. America but maritime continent ?

Conditional instability:

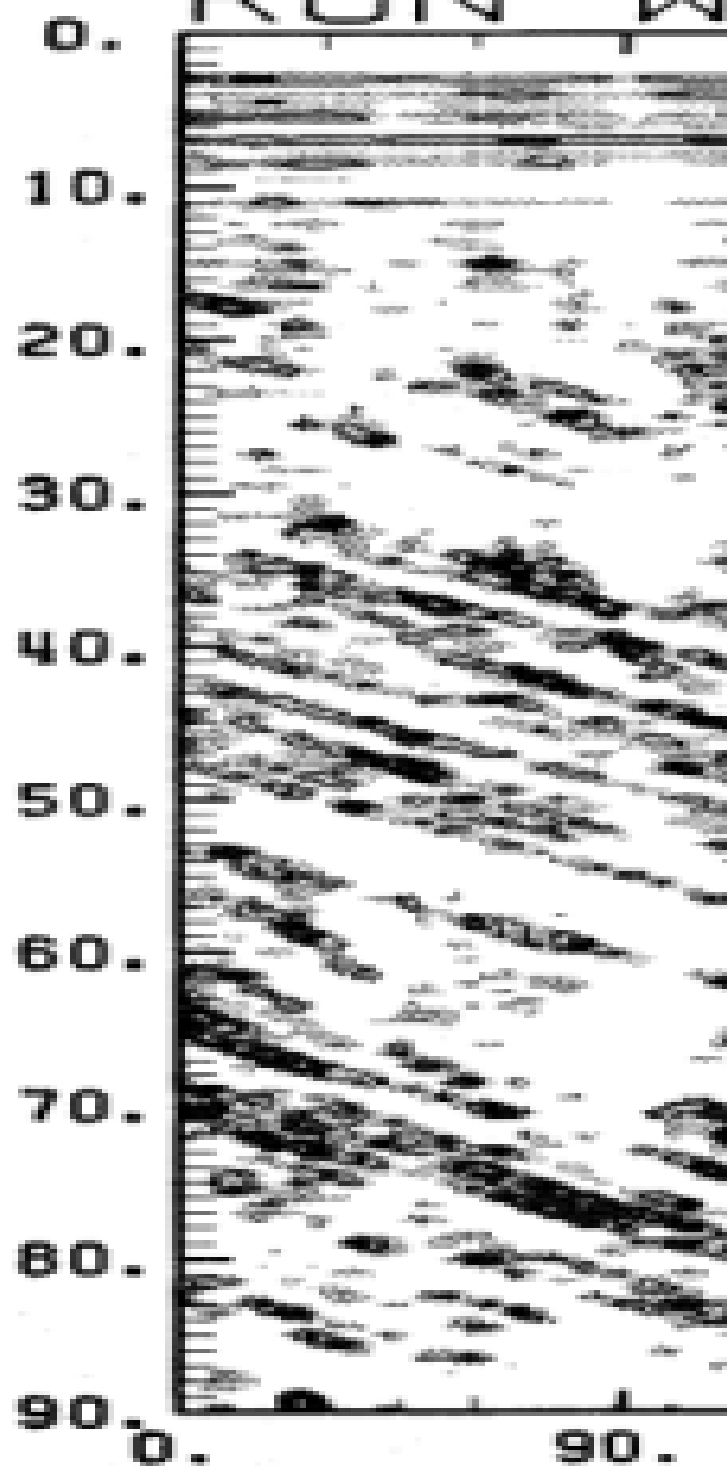
- Convection generated spontaneously only when cloud appears.
- Cloud becomes most active when convection is developed.

⇒ *Forced motions (waves, circulations), or CISK*



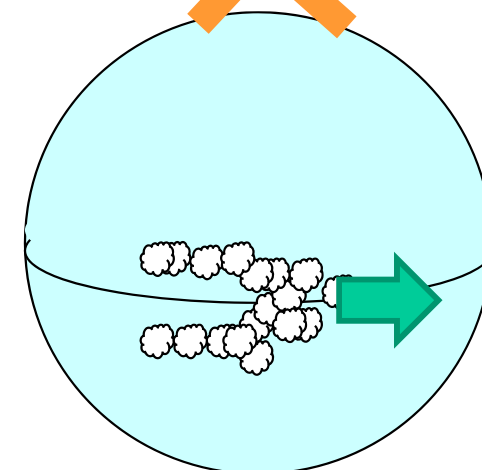
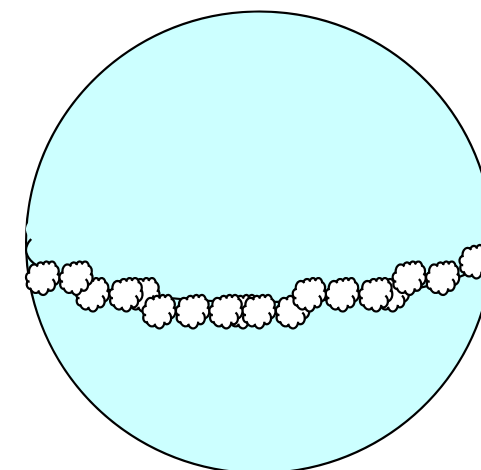


Hashiguchi et al. (1995)

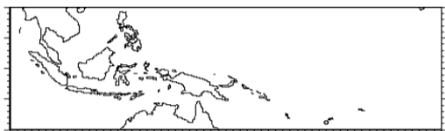


Hayashi & Sumi (1985)

“Aqua Planet”
→ ISVs

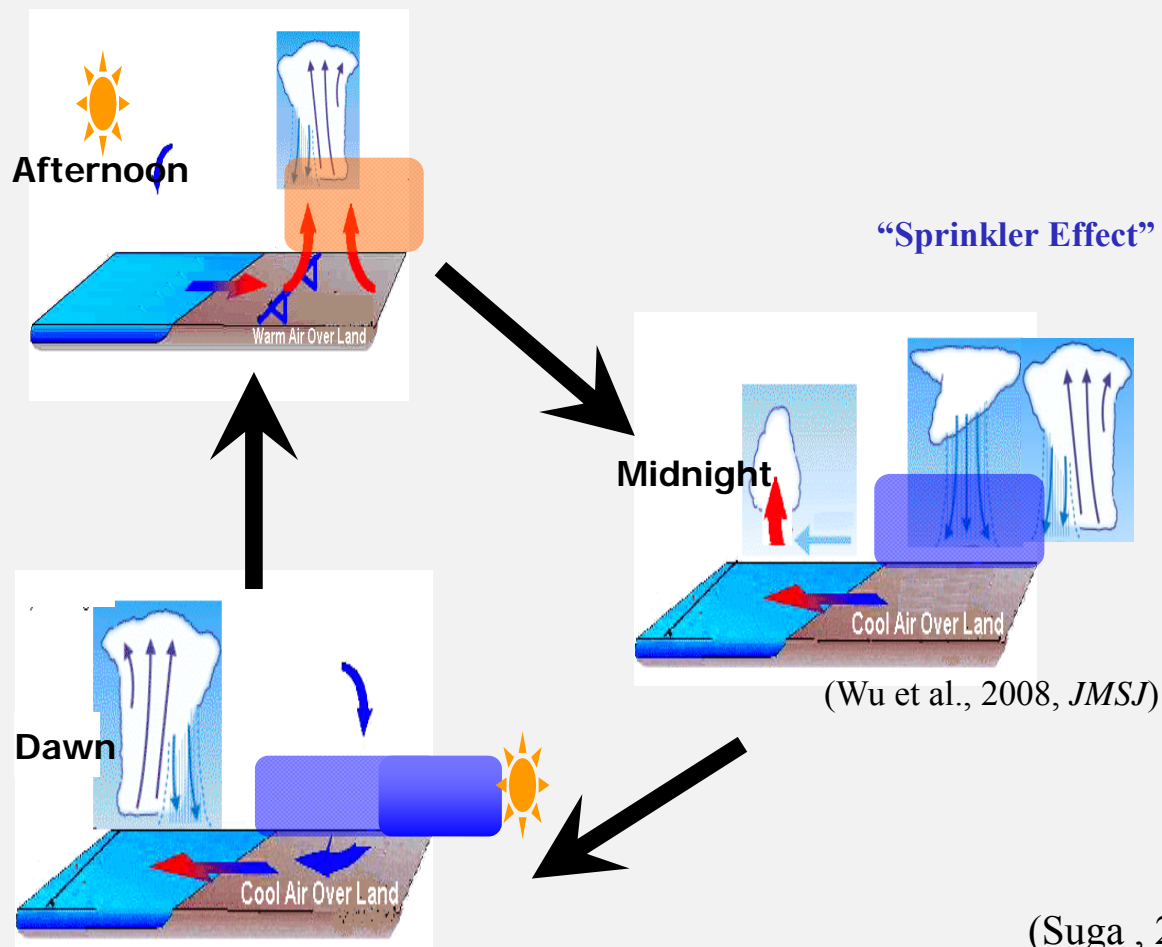


Spectral distribution of GMS cloud height

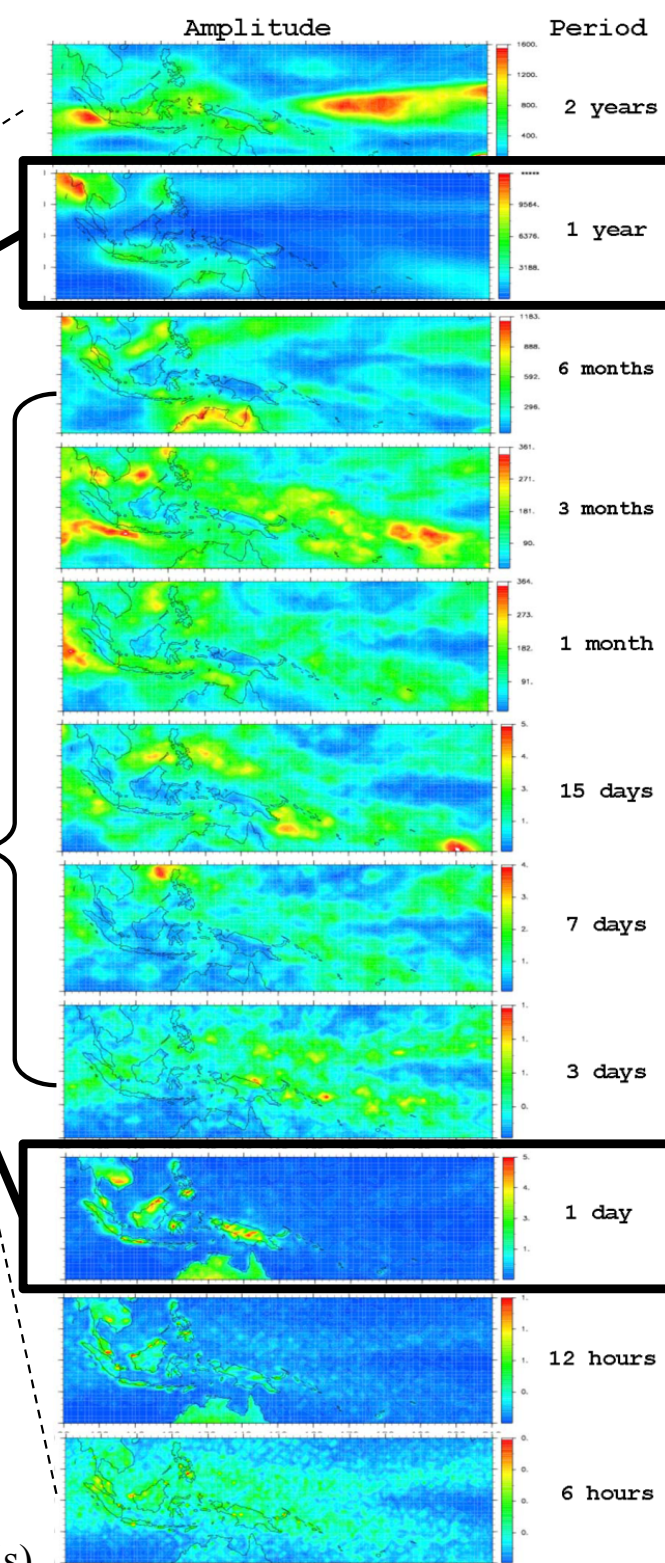


Interannual, intraseasonal
& subdiurnal variations
over oceans

Annual & Diurnal cycles around lands



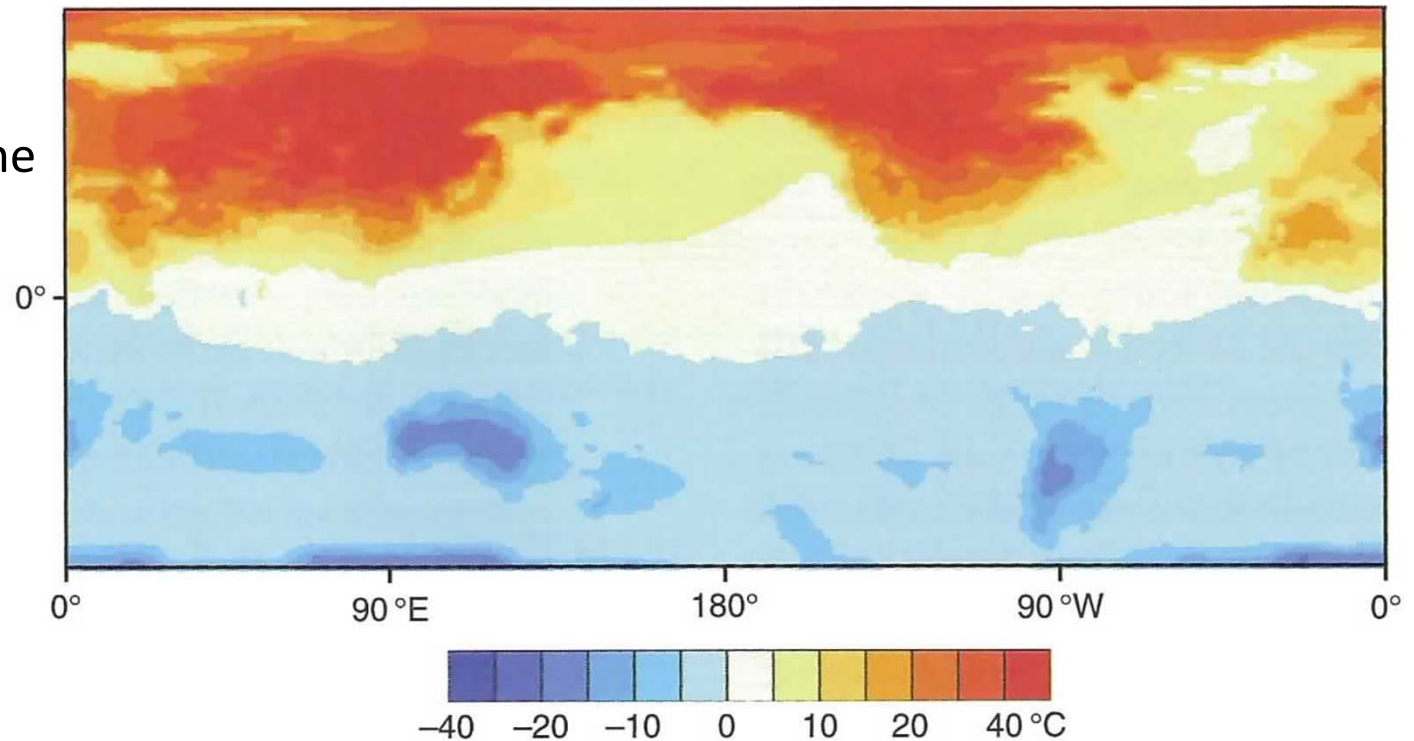
(Suga, 2010, MS thesis)



Seasonal/diurnal cycles by land-sea contrast

“Find the continents” game
July – January

(Wallace & Hobbs, 2006;
original by Mitchel)

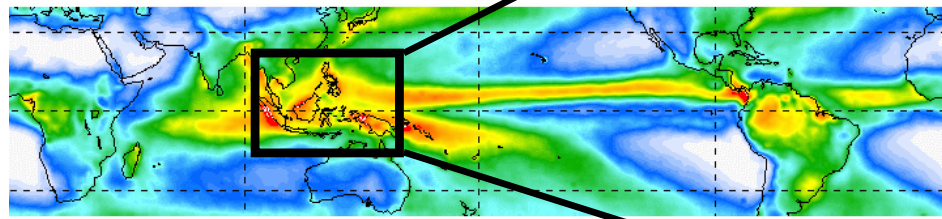


“Find IMC” game
Monthly-mean
hourly cloud height

(Suga , 2010, MS thesis;
cf. Mori et al., 2004)

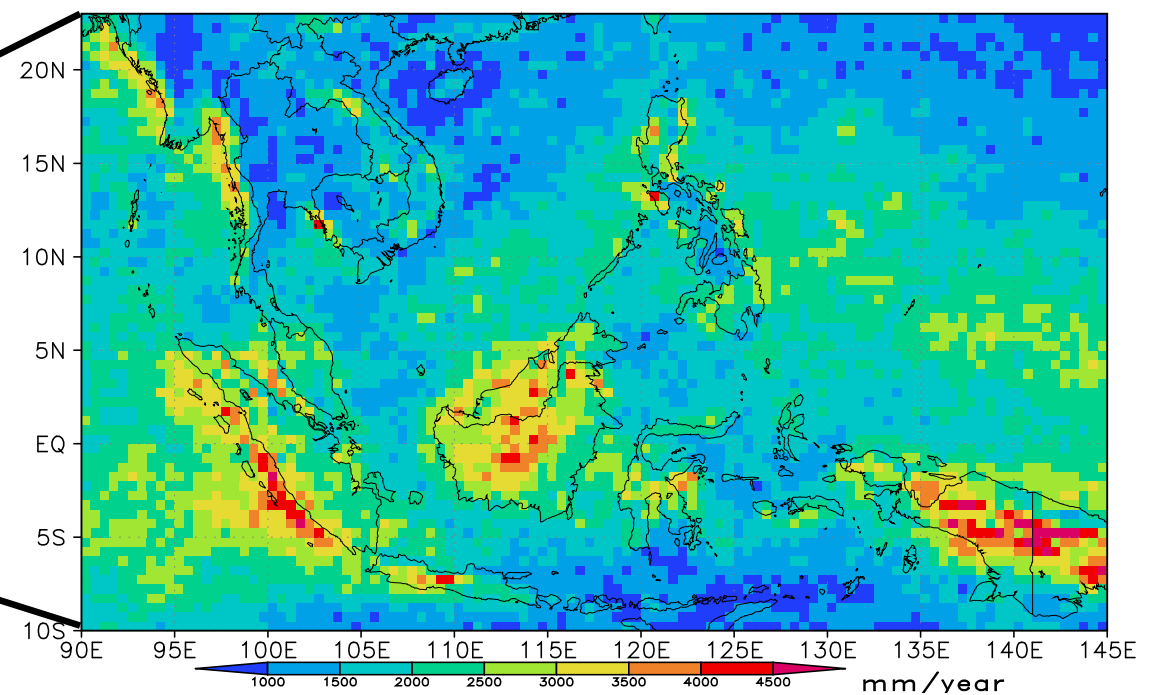


Equatorial rainfall Diurnal → Coastal

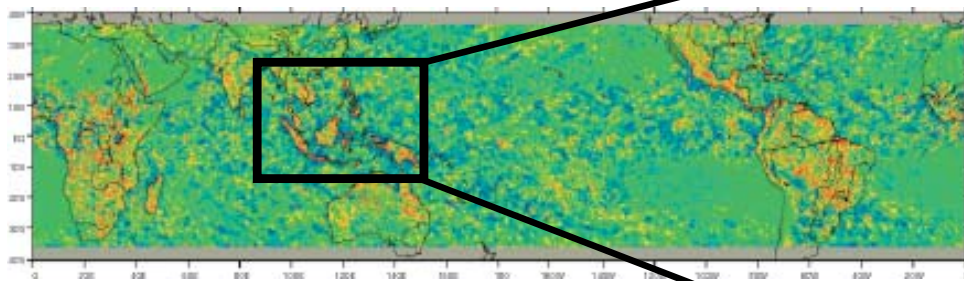


TRMM Merged Precip Annual Climo (mm/d) 0 2 4 6 8 10+

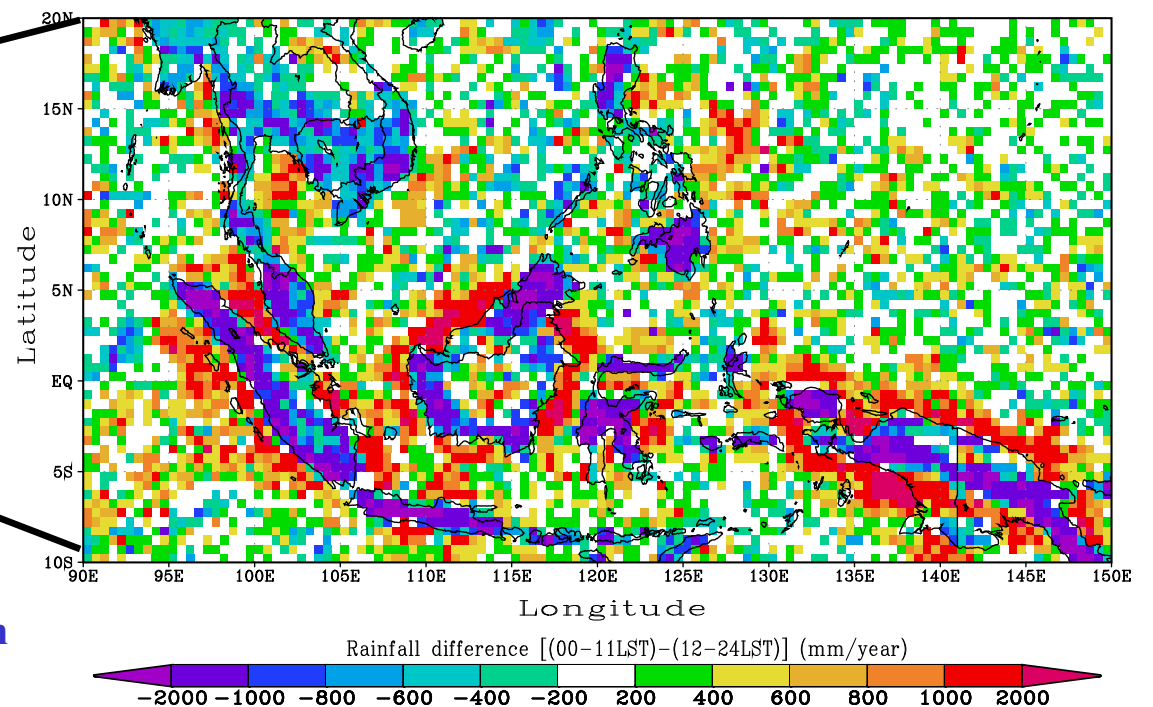
Annual Rainfall (1998.1~2005.12 average, TRMM 3A25G2)



Correlation between **annual rainfall**
and **diurnal cycle** dominance of rainfall



(Hirose & Nakamura, 2004, *J. Appl. Meteor.*)

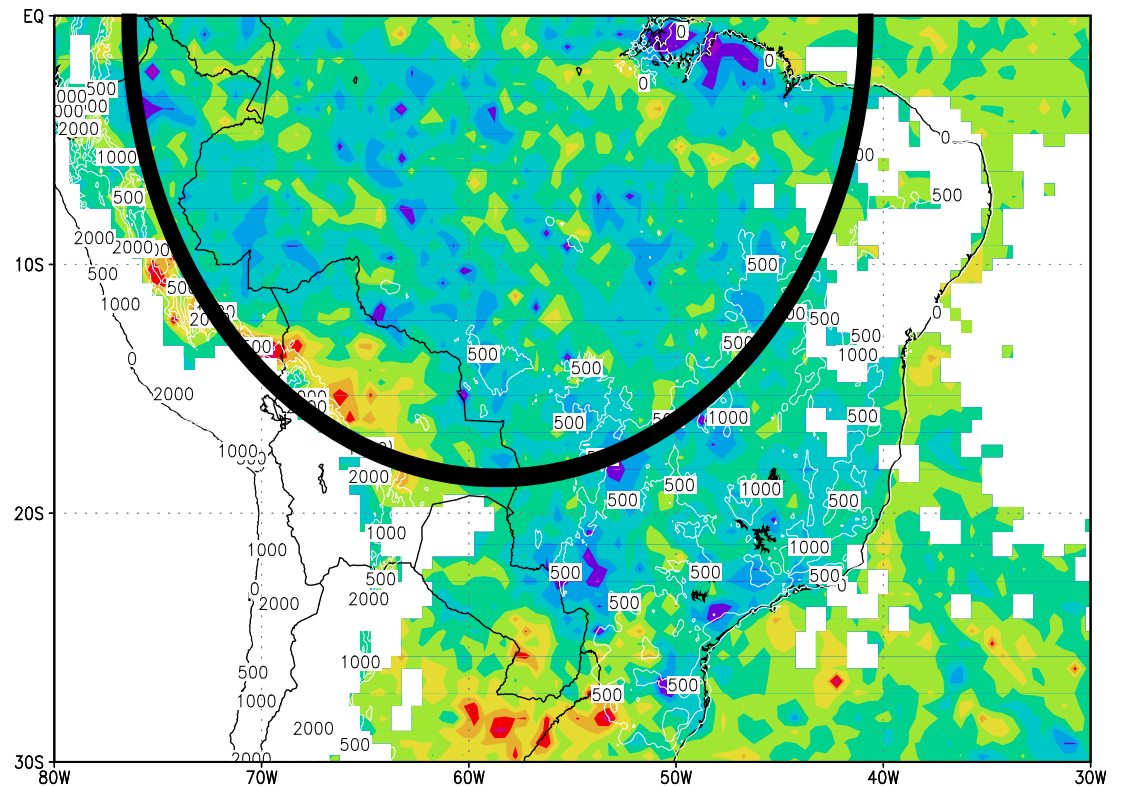
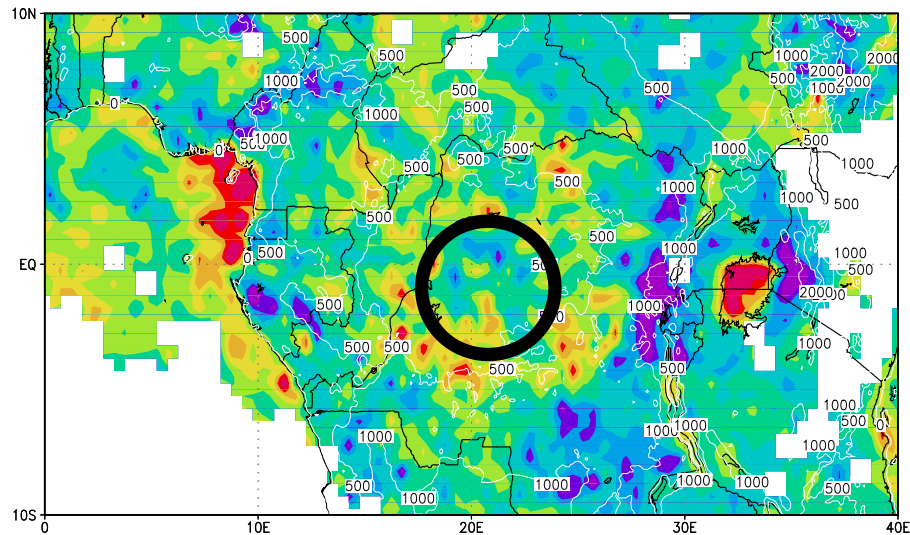
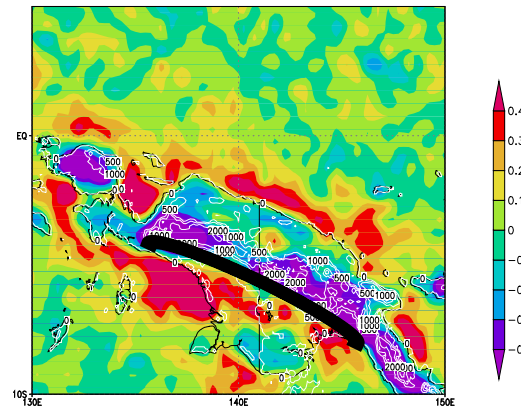
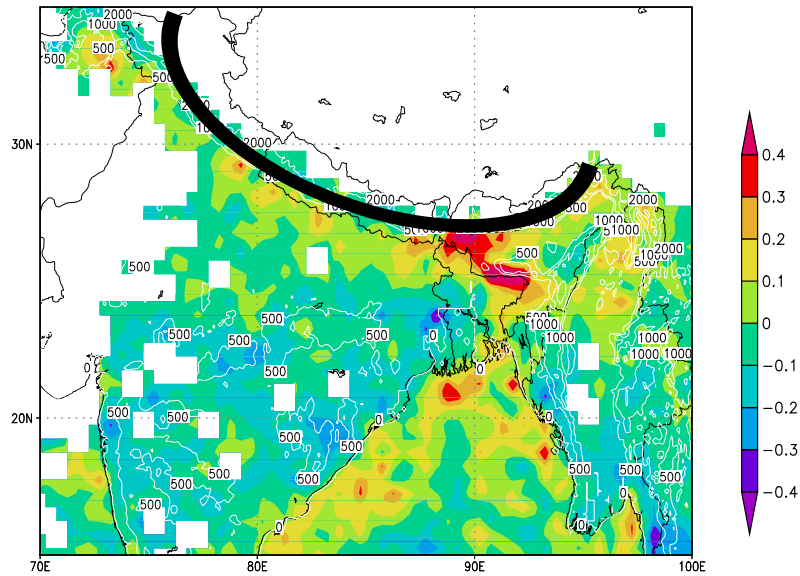


Morning Rain — **Evening Rain**

(Mori et al., 2004, *Mon. Wea. Rev.*)



Mountain-valley-breeze-like **morning rain** & **night rain**

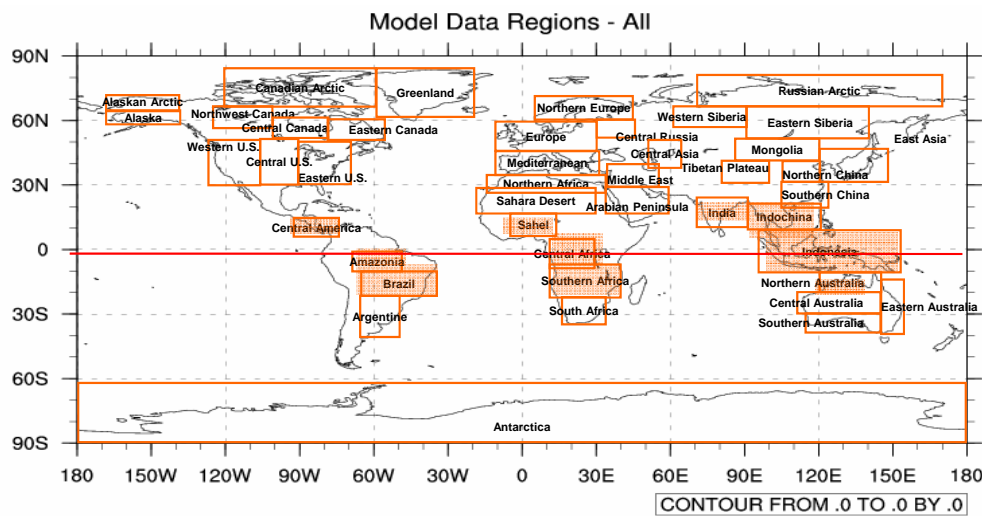


(Mori, 2007, private communication)

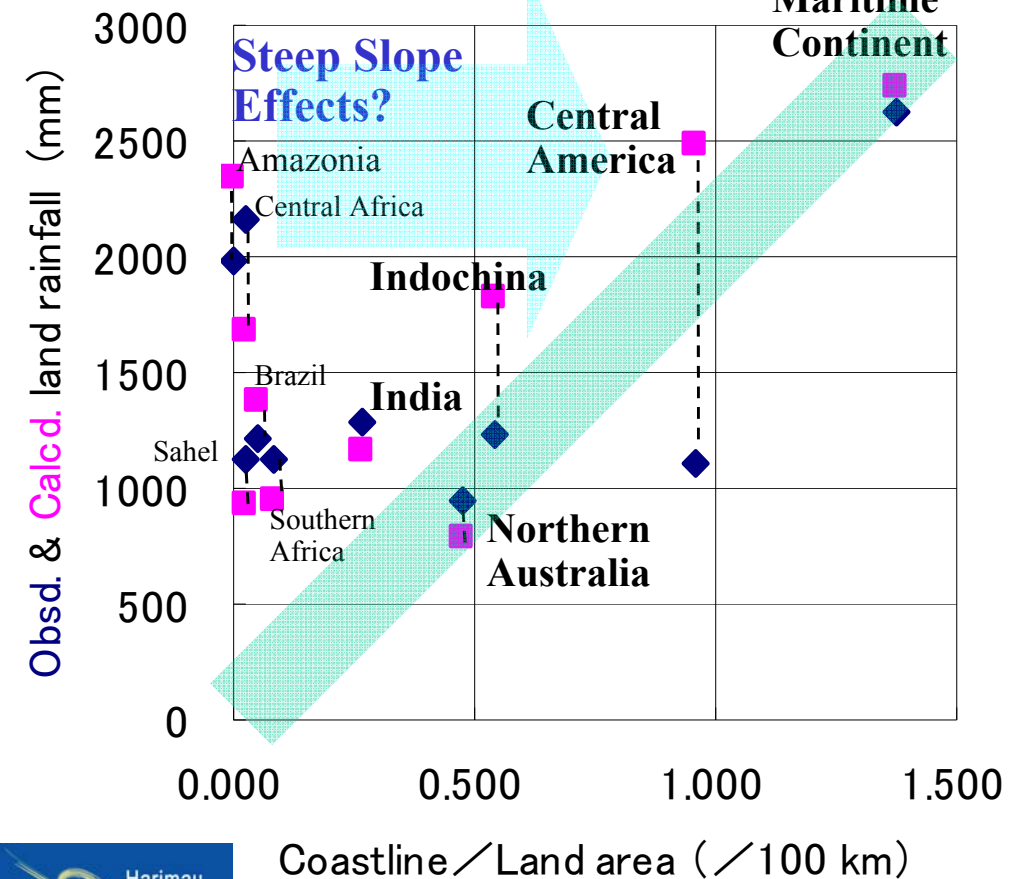
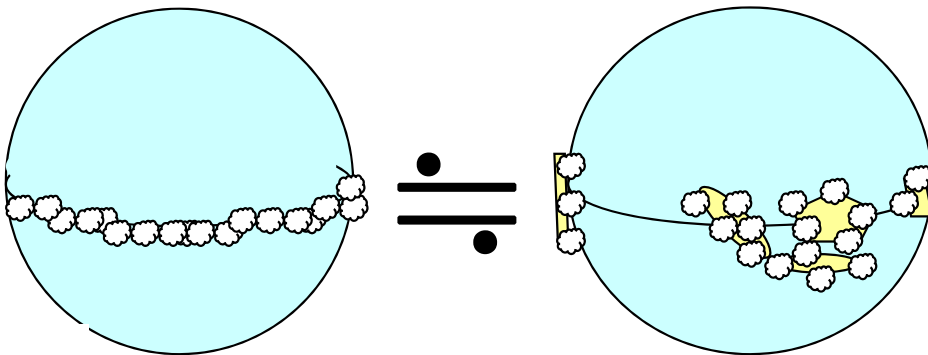
Coastline length & mean rainfall in 10 tropical areas

Area	Latitude (deg N)	Longitude (deg E)	Land area (10 ⁴ km ²)	Coastline (10 ² km)	Obs.rain (mm/year)	Calcd.rain (mm/year)
India	10 – 24	71 – 91	144.5	39	1,289	1,158
Indochina	9 – 21	91 – 121	145.0	79	1,237	1,816
Sahel	6 – 16	–5 – 13	180.0	5	1,132	921
Central America	6 – 15	–93 – –74	47.5	46	1,105	2,474
Central Africa	–9 – –4	11 – 29	227.0	6	2,158	1,684
Indonesia	–10 – 9	96 – 153	242.5	333	2,632	2,737
Amazonia	–10 – –1	–69 – –49	180.0	0	1,974	2,342
Southern Africa	–23 – –7	11 – 40	410.5	33	1,132	947
Northern Australia	–20 – –10	120 – 145	136.5	65	947	789
Brazil	–22 – –10	–65 – –34	311.5	15	1,211	1,382

More than 80 % of earth's circumference (400 00 km)



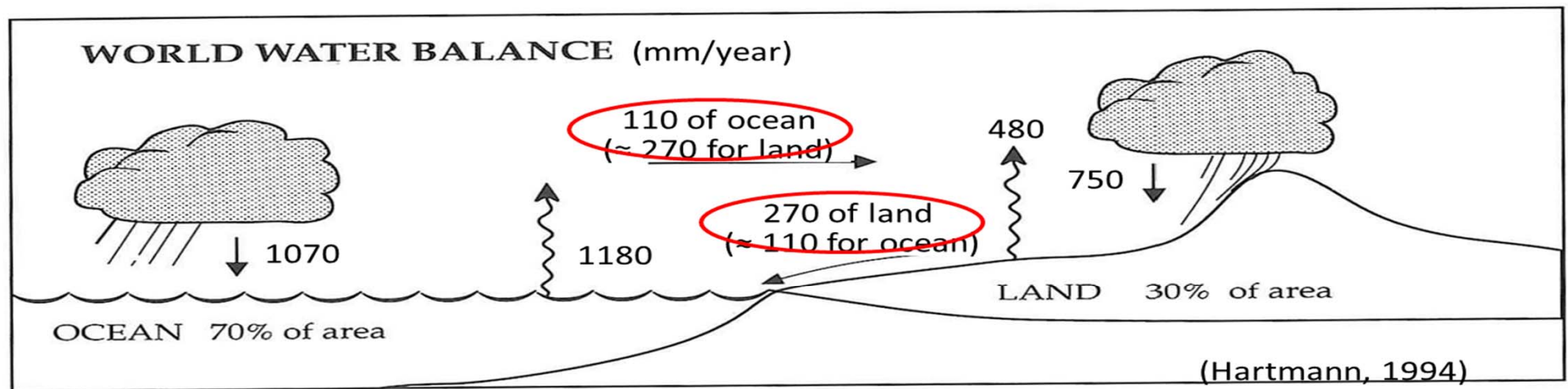
43 regions for local climate examination using 600-year (1870-2450) run of NCAR-CCSM3 on Earth Simulator. (Maruyama et al., 2000; Yoshida et al., 2005)



Regional (land) rainfall (mm/year) = **2000 (mm/year)** $\cdot 10^2 \text{ km}$ \times [Coastline (10^2 km)/Land area (10^4 km^2)]

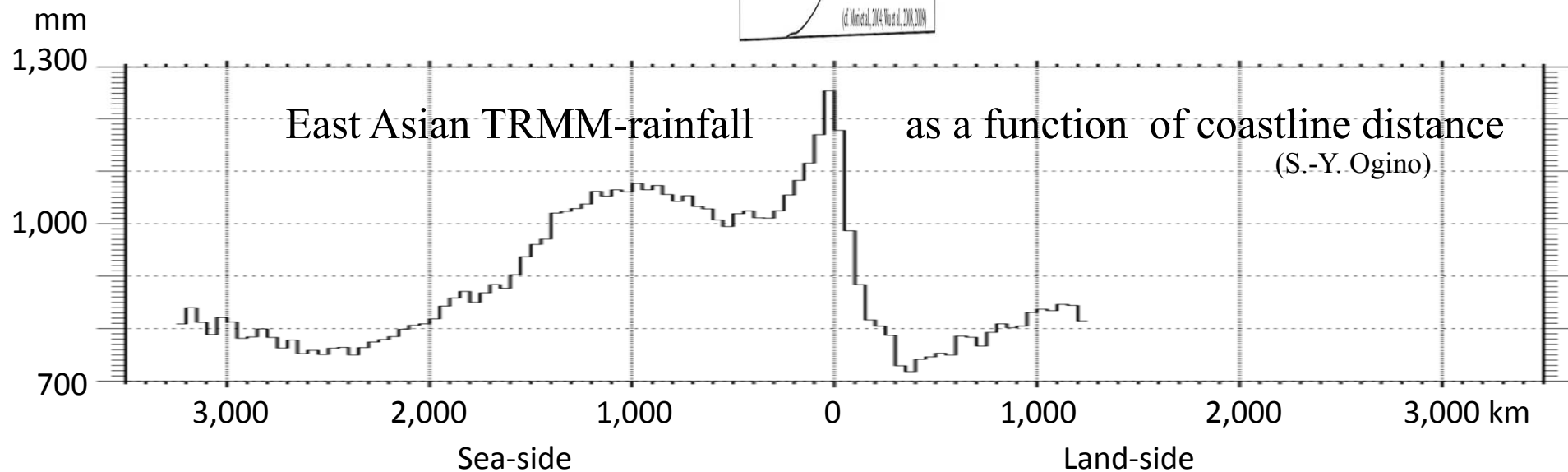
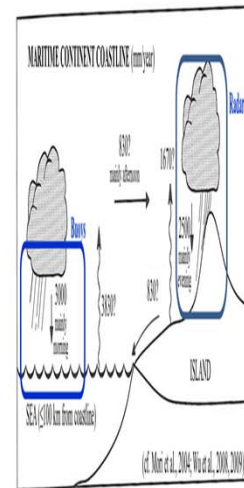
→ Total rain water amount on land (Gt/year) = **2000 (mm/year)** $\cdot 10^2 \text{ km}$ \times Coastline (10^2 km)

- **The maritime continent with the longest coastlines has the largest rainfall.**
- Numerical models must resolve coastlines with 100 km or higher resolution.
- Radar-AMeDAS-like observations must cover all the coastlines/mountain slopes.



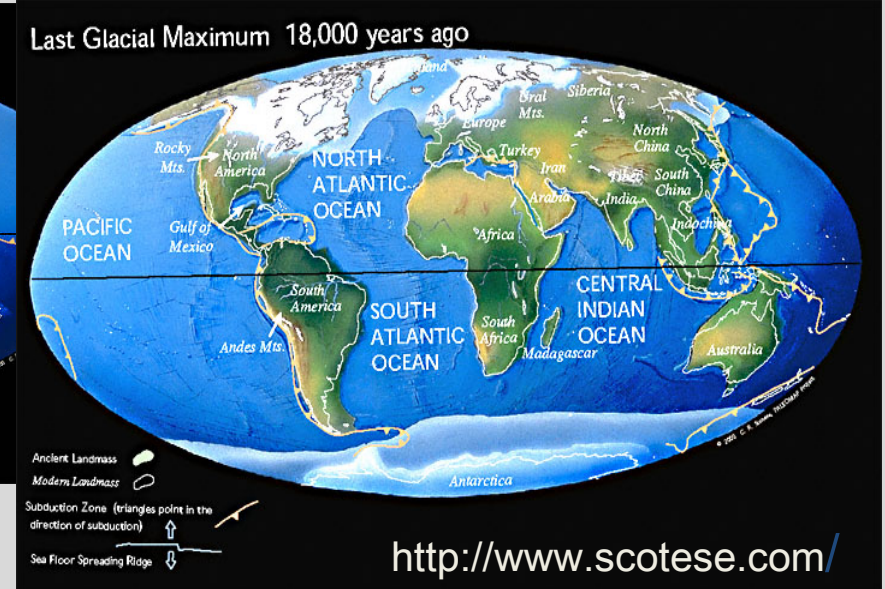
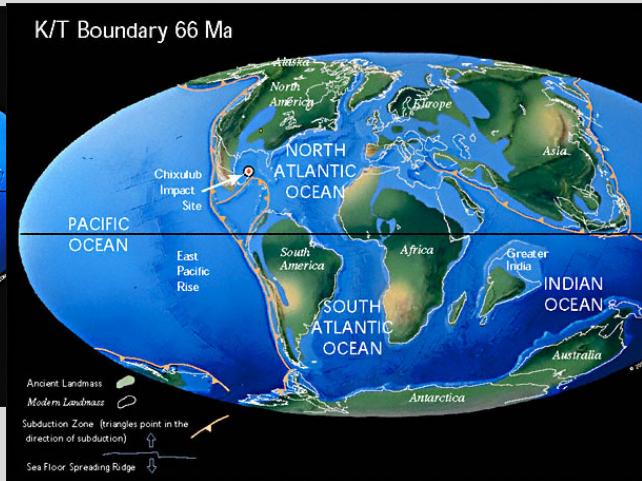
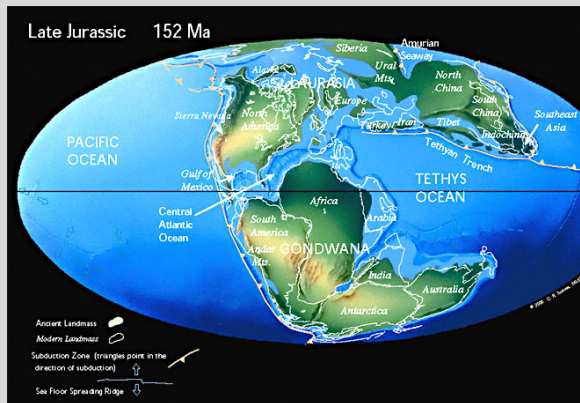
Water cycle concentrated

along tropical coastline



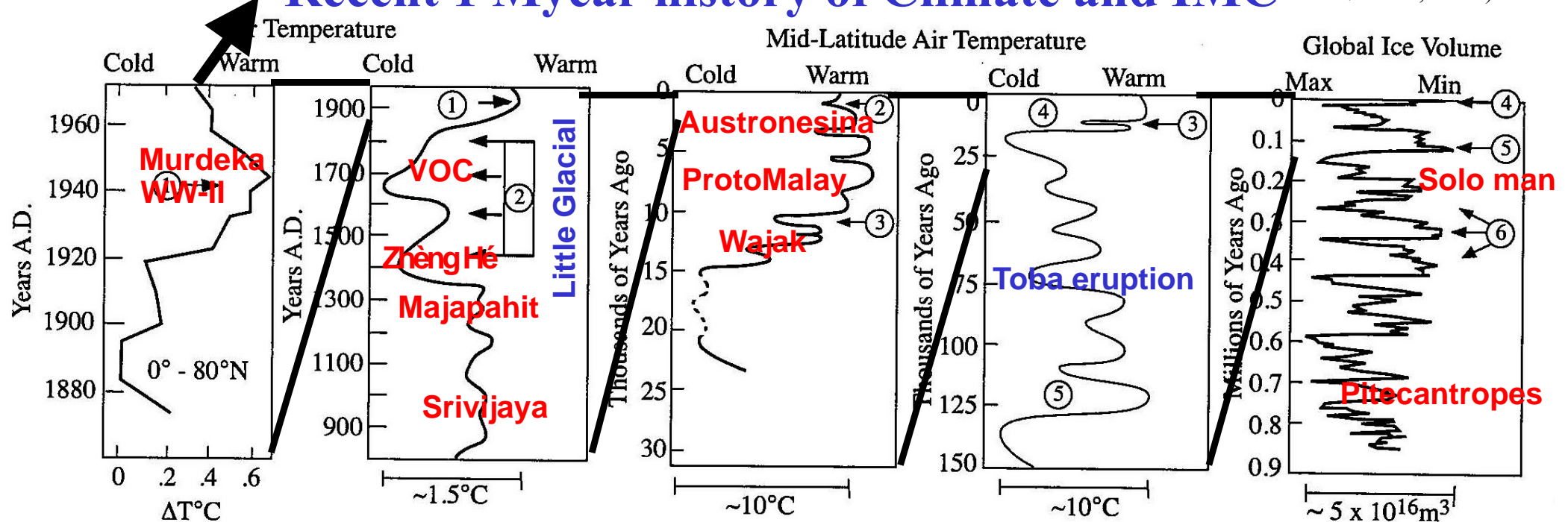
(Ogino, 2013, private communication)

Ocean: Continent ~ 7: 3 conserved for 400 MYears



Recent 1 Myear history of Climate and IMC

(NASA, 1992)



(a) The Last 10² Years

(b) The Last 10³ Years

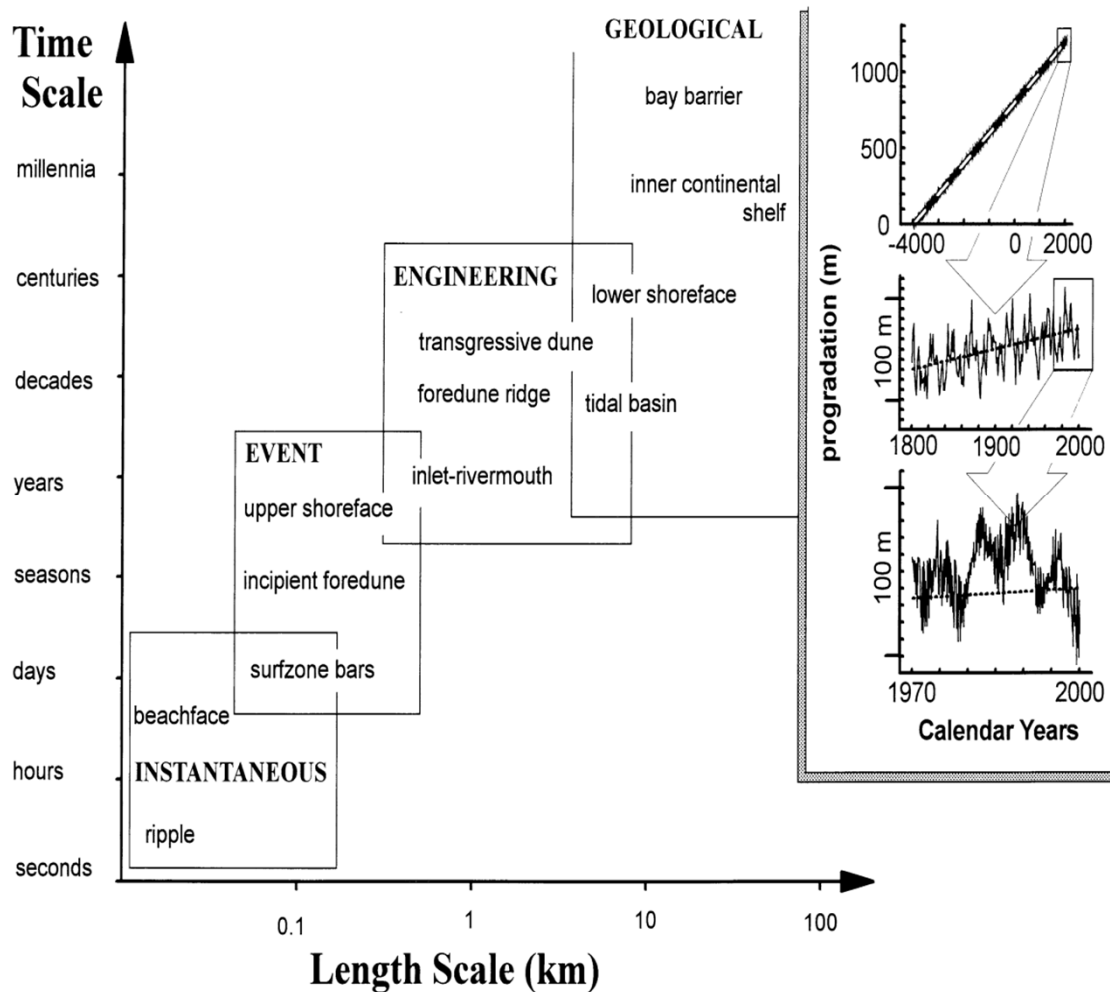
(c) The Last 10⁴ Years

(d) The Last 10⁵ Years

(e) The Last 10⁶ Years

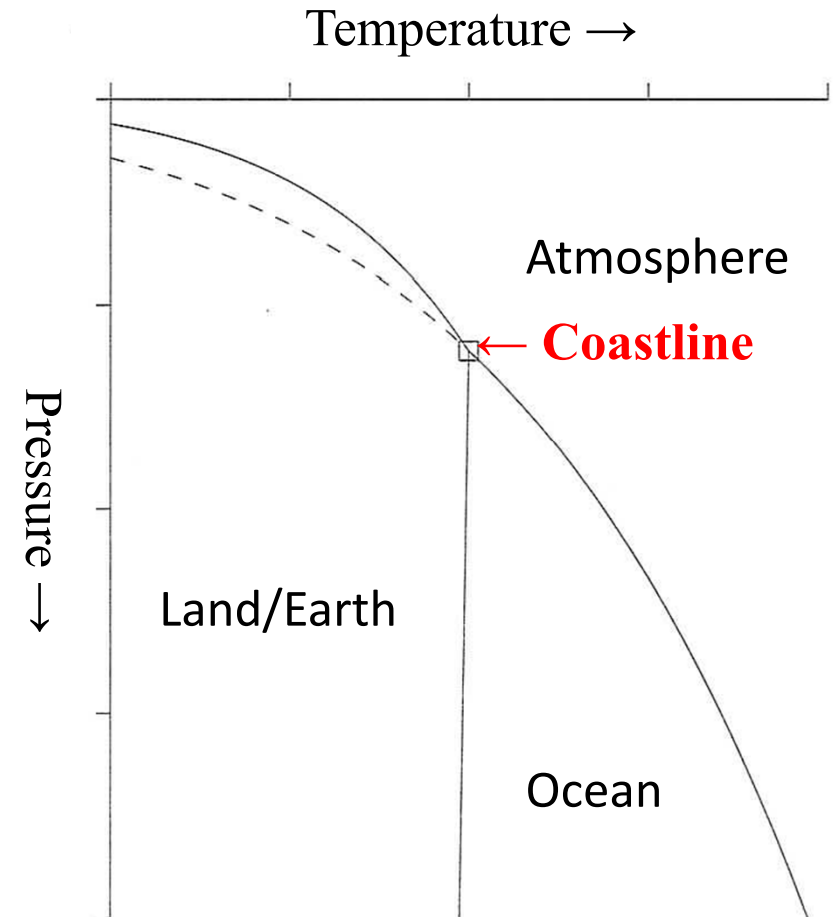
Coastline: Land-Sea-Atmosphere boundary

Erosion-Orogeny balance

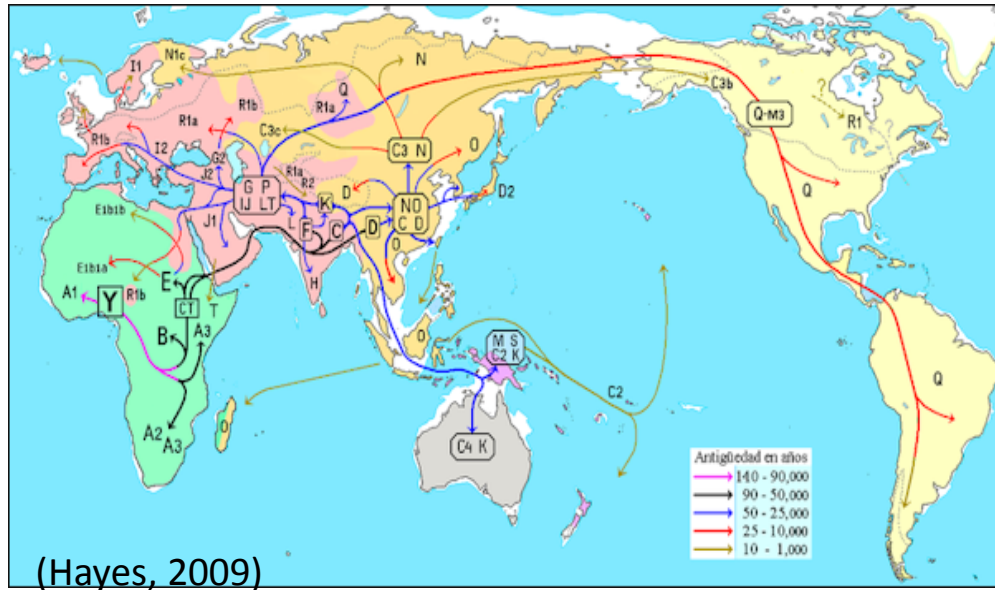


(Thom & Cowell, 2005, in
Encyclopedia of World climatology,
Encyclopedia of Coastal Science)

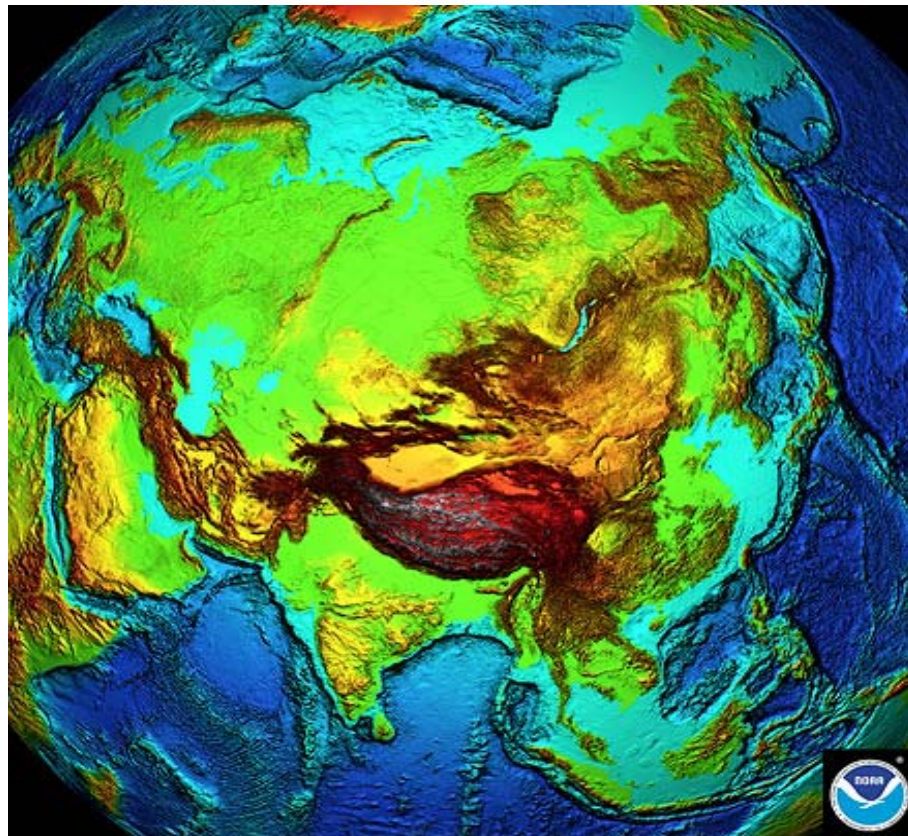
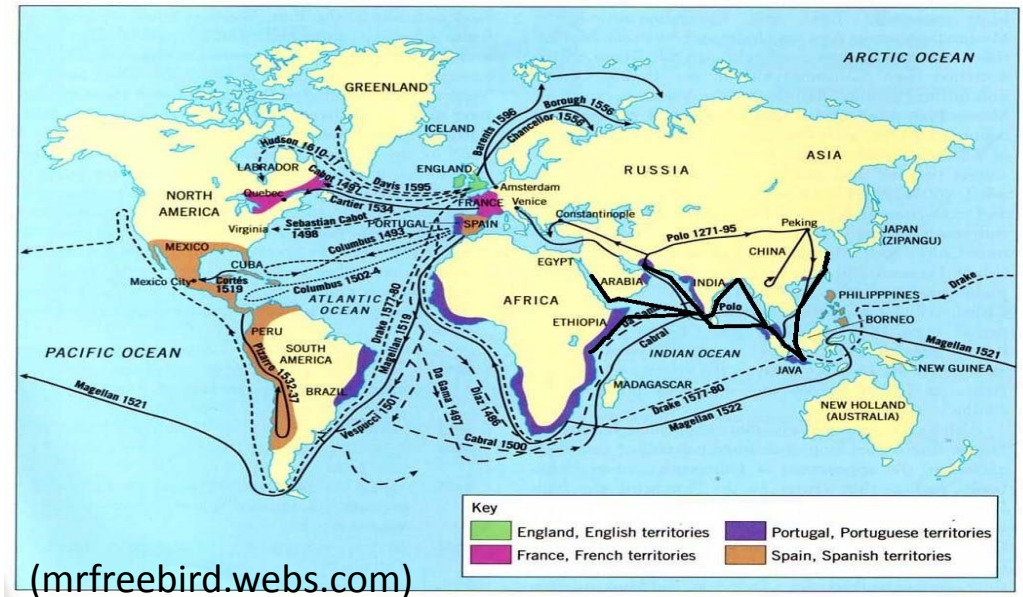
“Multiple-point” analogy



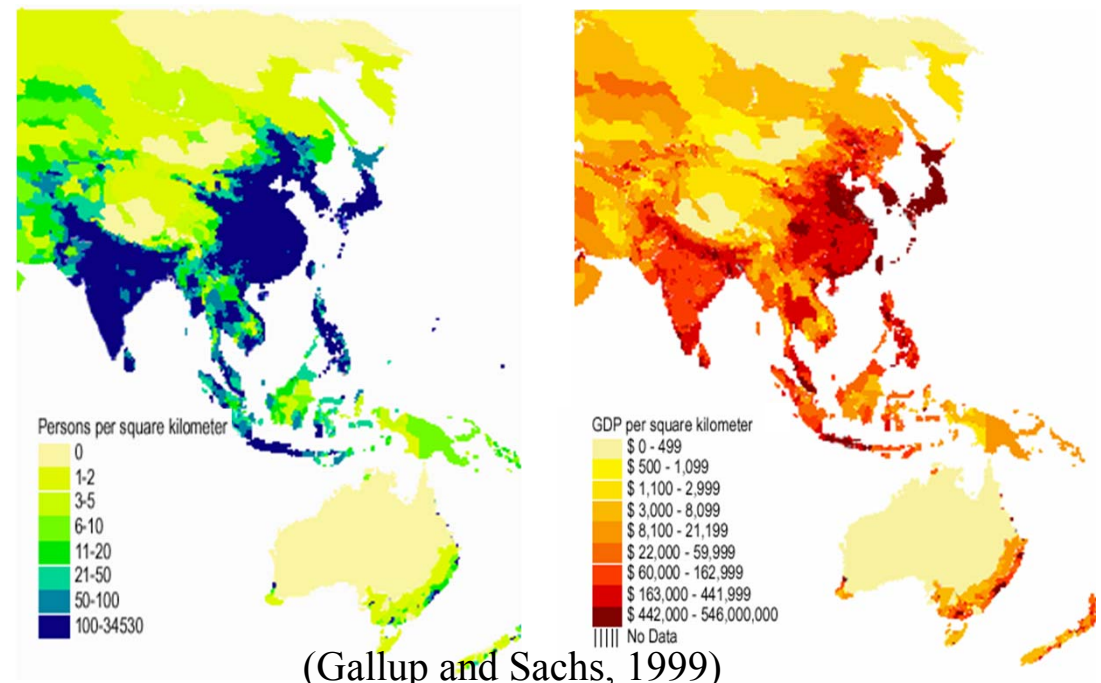
Homo Sapiens' "Great Journey"



"Great Voyages"

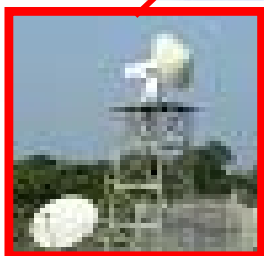
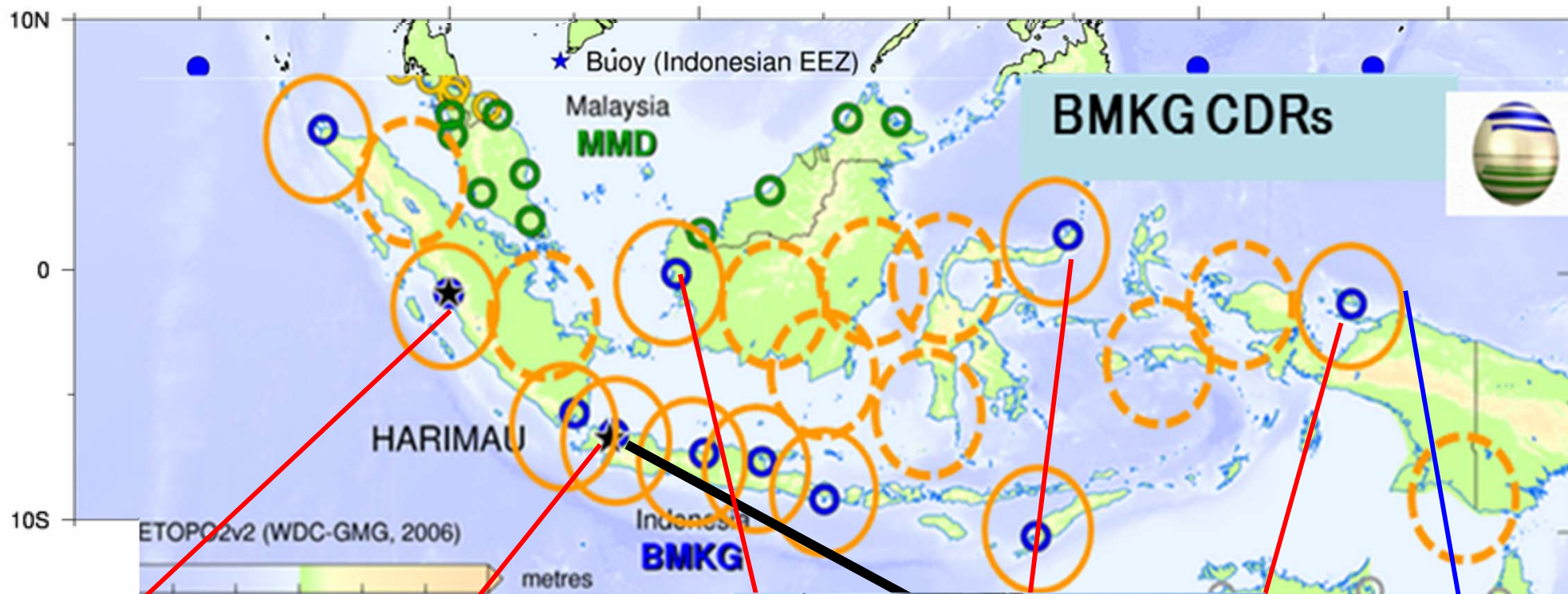


Population & GDP at present



JEPP-HARIMAU (FY2005-09)

SATREPS-MCCOE Buoy/Radar Network (FY2009-13)



MIA XDR



Serpong CDR



Transportable MPR



Maritime Continent COE (MCCOE)



Pontianak/Manado/Biak WPRs



InaTRITON Buoy